THE BOON'S LICK TIMES.

JAMES R. BENSON & CLARK H. GREEN Publishers and Proprietors.

TERMS.

THIS PAPER is published weekly, at \$3 in advance, or \$4 at the end of the year. No paper will be discontinued but at the option of the Editors until all arrenrages are paid—and a failure to give notice of a wish to discontinue will be eousidered a new engagement.
Rates of Advertising.

One dollar per square, of twelve lines, or less, for the first insection, and fifty cents a square for each

subsequent insertion. For one square 12 months, twenty dollars. Merchants or others advertising by the year, to Boone, the amount of fifty dollars and upwards, will be en-

titled to a deduction of one third, where a regular agreement is entered into. Where the insertion of an advertisement is ordered, without the number of insertions being spe-cified, it will be inserted, (in the discretion of the

proprietors) until forbid, and charged for accor- Carroll, All advertisements from strangers, as well as ail orders for job-work, must be accompanied with Clinton, the cash, or a reference to some responsible and convenient acquaintance.

THE FALSE ONE. I knew him not-I sought him not-He was my father's guest ; I gave him not one smile more kind Than those I gave the rest; He sat beside me at the board. The choice was not my own, But, oh! I never heard a voice With half so sweet a tone. And at the dance again we met, Again I was his choice, Again I heard the gentle tone

Of that beguiling voice; I sought him not - he led me forth From all the fairest there. And told me he had never seen A face he thought so fair. Oh! wherefore did he tell this?

His praises made me vain ; And when he left me how I longed To hear that voice again ; I wondered how my old pursuits Had lost their wonted charm, And why the path was dull, unless I leaned upon bis arm.

Alas! I might have guessed the cause ; For what could make me shun My parents' cheerful dwelling place To wander all alone ! And what could make me braid my hair, And study to improve The form he had deigned to praise;

What could it be-but love? Oh! little knew I of the world, And less of man's career ; I thought each smile was kindly meant,

Each word of praise sincere. His sweet voice spoke of endless love-I listened and believed, And little dreamed how oft before That sweet voice had deceived.

He smiles upon another now, And in the same sweet tone He breathes to her those winning words I once thought all my own. Oh! why is she so beautiful?

I cannot blame her choice. Nor can I doubt she will be won By that beguiling voice.

TO THE PUBLIC.

We, the undersigned citizens in the vicinity of the Monticello Male and Female Seminary, have conferred together, and deam it advisable to erect new buildings for We, the undersigned citizens in the videem it advisable to erect new buildings for | ded, most of them badly, that institution. We propose to meet a- killed aregoin at the examination, on Wednesday, the 23d inst., at 3 oc'clock, p. m. to take the subject into more mature deliberation; and we cordially invite all those who are interested in the cause of education in general, and in this institution in particular, to meet with us, on that occasion.

There are reasons why we consider the Monticello Seminary destined to take no secondary rank among the schools of our State; and we feel it incumbent on us, to employ early means to have the buildings correspond with the growing importance of the institution.

Monticello, is a neat, quiet little place, interrupted by their business or their dissipation; and yet not so far, as to suffer any privations. The neighborhood is wealthy. and the society moral and intelligent. Young persons from abroad can be boarded in the most genteel private families, or in the institution, where the most scrupulous attention will be paid to their well-being.

Mr. Lewis, the principal, is well known in this community as an experienced teacher, a scholar, and a gentleman. His indefatigable industry and devotion to his business, insure the permanency of the Seminary; and his affectionate deportment endears

him to all his pupils. best. We are happy to learn, that Mr.

as a teacher, for the future. The united efforts of these three persons, with the assistance of Mrs. Lewis, we are convinced, will more than ever, give this institution claims on the public patronage.

Those who are not personally acquainted with it, and wish further information, we invite to attend with us, the ensuing exam-Very respectfully, iuntion.

JOHN M. BELL, P. W. NOWLIN, JOHN BULL, WM. N. FEAZEL, JOHN P. MORRIS, JOHN M FEAZEL, W. F. DUNNICA, W. A. McCLEUR. JOHN B. ANDERSON, JOHN H. BLUE, WM. C. WOODSON. Chariton, Mo., Dec. 6, 1840,

BOON'S LICK TIMES.

"ERROR CEASES TO BE DANGEROUS, WHEN REASON IS LEFT FREE TO COMBAT IT."-JEFFERSON.

FAYETTE, MISSOURI, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 19, 1840.

MISSOURI ELECTION.

Official returns of the vote given in this State at the Presidential Election in 1840.

Madison, 152 275 Marion, 827 534 Monroe, 815 Monigomery, 344 262 Morgan, 169 494 Miller. 21 317 Macon, 374 500 New Madrid, 194 363 178 630 Newton, 451 960 Platte, 319 339 Perry, Pettis, 157 262 Pike, 732 241 Polk. 860 196 729 Pulaski, Randolph, 515 405 335 Ralls. 400 325 Ripley, Ray, Rives, 421 St. Francois, St. Genevieve, 222

St. Charles,

St. Louis,

Saline,

Shelby,

Taney,

V. Buren.

Warren,

Wayne,

Washington,

Stoddard.

Scott.

29,758 23,470 Van Buren federal majority 6,288.

586

2515

375

284

233

479 342

459

1874

322

500

226

308

358

360

514

348

211

ANOTHER DREADFUL STEAM BOAT EXPLOSION.

The N. Orleans papers of the 24th, contain

Wm. Johnson, John Langdon, John, a French boy, a native of Louisiana, The names of the wounded, are

John C. Mazuire, (captain) badly. Edward Anderson (mate) do. James Sewanes, (2d engineer) doubtful, Wm. M. Bigden, (2d pilot) Luke Maguire, (passenger) Benj. Owens, (barge hand) Deck hand, name unknown, badly. Edward R. Weaver, Stewart, (black man) doubtful.

The Express was an old boat, if we recollect ight, running to this port some years ago. She had stopped at a place called Jackson, to repair about one mile from Chariton, Glasgow and some of her machinery—saw another boat coming but any such occurrence would be very unexpect-Shipping Point respectively; and about the and then commenced firing up, evidently for a ed, and would be considered a piece of singular same distance inland, from the M s-ouri riv- race. Present'y, the steam issued forth from the er. The situation is healthy and delight- head of the boilers, and a tremendeous report folful-far enough from the towns, not to be lowed. Fragments of the boat were carried in every direction, and some of the sufferers were Whig. blown into the air and fell at a distance in the river .- New Era.

> MARTIN VAN BUREN AND HIS NATIVE STATE.

In 1836, the State of New York, anxious to do ionor to one of her citizens, gave Martin Van Buren her Electoral vote by a majority of Twas-TY-EIGHT THOUSAND TWO HUNDRED AND SEVENTYtwo!-After a period of four years, during which he has been at the head of the nation, the people of his native State have again been called upon to give him their confidence and support; and the result is that he has been declared unworthy of his tation, and an enemy to the welfare of the Re-Of Mr. Munn, his assistant, we need only public, by a majority of more than ten thou-say, that he has worn well for years, and sand of the very people who only four years since that he is most popular where he is known gave him a majority of 28,272!! Let the advo-Joshua Belden, of Monticello, a gentleman demagogues who date to trample upon the rights eminently qualified by experience, and a of the people, bear in mind this rebuke of a prograduate of Yale College, Conn., is engaged fligate and unscrupulous high public functionary. The history of the United States can furnish no such instance of an unworthy public servant being thus severely rebuked by his fellow-citizens.

New York Com. NOT IN THE BILLS.

We learn from the Baltimore Clipper that the andience of the Front street Theatre were, the other night treated to a performance not in the bills. Mrs. Lewis was to rush into "her father's arms"-her father being Mr. Isherwood. Mrs. Lewis is no lightsome fairy-no unsubstan-tial vision; and in the furor of acting, rushing to her new found father's arms, whose strength not, apparently, equal to his affection, both father and daughter, amid smiles and tears like some huge oak uptorn, tumbled over, ludicrously enough, or the bosom of our common mother earth, "amid," as the newspapers have it, "the shouts of a de-lighted audience!" Had the lean and hungry "Cassius" been there, he might well have exclaimed, "what a fall was there my countrymen."

New York Tuttler.

We copy the following excellent hit at the great guns of Locofocoism, from the New York Signal, a neutral paper:

the Circle, by T. H. Benton; The Court of victoria, by Andrew Stevenson, Esq.; Thoughts on Pipe Laying, by Charles G. Greene, Esq. of Boston; Cicero's Complete Works translated by John C. Calhoun; The Hills of New England, by Hon Isaac Hill; Travels in Cuba, with remarks on employment of Bloodhounds, by Fran-

It is delightful to see our great men thus shakng off the dust of the political arena, and betaking themselves to the quiet and blameless paths of literature and science. We anticipate both important labors.

VIRGINIA ELECTIONS.

A BARREN VICTORY FOR THE PEDS.

The Feds do not venture to dissect their triumph in this State and consider it in the detail. It is such a triumph as would not survive such an a party won. Bating the electoral vote, obtained by a few hundreds, which is of no profit to disastrous overthrow. The shrewd men of the party regard it in this light, and accordingly look to jorities against them—and that three others (the Pittsylvania, Harrison, and Wheeling) have been saved, if saved at all, by a bare majority. The Whigs will sweep all seven next spring, in addi-

But the loss of members of Congress is not the balance the following spring. least galling conviction, by half, which the late election has forced upon the minds of our Federal cotemporaries. That election settles the impor-House of Delegates. At the late election, conuties sending 10 Whigs and 10 Feds changed front, and gave majorities different from what they gave in April. There is no doubt but that the Whigs will, in April next, carry every county in which they have just obtained a majority-Dinwiddie, Southampton, Montgomery, Cabell, Frederick. &c., are of this class. This seems to be generally conceded. But the case is very different with the Whig counties, which this fall gave small Van Buren majorities. There is scarcely one of them, in which the Whigs will not be able to re-elect the Whig members. Petersburg, Powhatan. Hanover, Spottsylvania, Marshall, &c . are all safe and certain for the Whigs. But besides these, ple of those counties, as in various others in the stantaneously extinguish the flames. State, when they come to see the falsehoods which have been propagated against General Harrison, will repudiate with exercration the demagogues by

whom they have been misted. The certainty that the State Councils will continne opposed to the Federalism of the day-that Governors and Councillors, and Senators to be elected for four years to come, will be Whigs, Horses and Mules. dashes all the joy of the Feds at the burren victo. | Nent Cattle. ry, they have obtained. It is that, which sinks Sheep, the hearts of the leaders hereabouts, even more Swine, than the election of Gen. Harrison. The hopes Value of all kinds of Poultry, of many of them-upon a par with their capaci-ties -did not extend beyond the limits of the State. They would greedly devour, to be sure, any crumb, which might fail from the Federal table; good luck State dignities, or Federal, through State appointment, bounded the horizon of their hopes. But they are "done for."-Richmond

KENTUCKY WINS THE BANNER!!!

We have sat quietly for a week past, and listened to the shouts that came from the East proclaiming that Vermont had won the banner; and we were wilhold! here stands old Kentucky, the acknowledged conquerer in this great battle, and the glorious words "the Banner State," blazing on her forehead! The race, however, has been so close that we have to come out with the figures and prove our claim --Here they are, and no mistake.

The aggregate vote of Kentucky is 91,105. Of these, the Whigs got 58,489, and Van Buren 32, 616—Whig majority, 25, 873. The aggregate vote being a total of 18.355 votes not given for the Whig life for it ... the most de nure will find a way ticket. Whig majority in the total amount of vote-given, is 14.089 and the Whig majority over Mr. V Boren is 14 422. Upon these data the sum may be thus stated, viz:

If 91,105, (Kentucky aggregate vote.) gives 25. 973, (the Kentucky majority.) then 50.793. (the Vermont aggregate vote.) ought to give, in order to entitle her to the banner, 14.4241; whereas, it only gives 14.423. Thus, upon this calculation, Kentucky wins the banner by three votes, not counting honor to both the States, and the flag to Kentucky.

O. K. For the Ladies. - The ladies, God bless them, have decided that O. K. means only kiss. ing, nothing clse in the world.

ton Sun, dated September 13th states -From the 2d September, 1839, to the 2d September, 1810: the port of Galveston from foreign countries, and as you will, my word on it-the very echo of one one thousand three hundred and seventy six pas footstep will make your heart flutter like a fright-

From the Gennesses Farmer. THORN FENCES.

We regret that there is so little attention paid to this branch of domestic agriculture; as it scarcely is probable that with all the hardy, thick growing and POLITICAL LITERATI.—It is rumored that the spine producing plants of our country to select from following interesting works are in the press and there should be nothing suitable for the important will shortly be published: A Treatise on Garden, ing, with some remarks on the raising of Cabbages, by Martin Van Buren; The Whist Player's Manuel with directions for playing the last card by B. F. Bulley. The Counters Househeader, by the country of our country, the woods are filled with the native by B. F. Butler; The Complete Housebreaker, by Isaac L. Varain, Esq.; On the management of Babies, by Hon. Amos Kendall; Retirement, and flourish in a wild state, may in the same place a Poem, by Dr. Duncan; The Quadrature of and soils, by a suitable course of cultivation, b the Circle, by T. H. Benton; The Court of Vic. made to grow in subserviency to the wishes of

> ing directions, which seem likely to be successful:
>
> The berries should be gathered when ripe and spread on a loft, where they may remain until Feb-uary, when they must be soaked until the pulp be-comes soft, which will only require a few days in a cellar; then they must be carefully mashed, so as no to break the seed, and the puip washed off, by rub-

amusement and instruction from their various and bing the seed in a vessel of water, and pouring off the water until the pulp is perfectly clean; in this most farthe improvement o his mind moist state seeds must be kept in a tight vessel in a cool and damp place, covered with a wet cloth, and turned upside down, or out of one vessel into another, about once a week, or as often as is neces sary to prevent them from becoming too dry on the

As early in March-Mr. C. lives in Maryland: It is such a triumph as would not survive such an and here we should think April more suitable than operation. It is the most barren victory that ever March—as soon as the season will admit a seed bed to be prepared; one must be made which I would advise to be new laid, inclining to be a little moist. them whatever, it is in all respects, a signal and If the ground can be burnt first, so much the better About this time you will find the seeds begin to burst, as soon as they generally begin to open a d ty regard it in this light, and accordingly look to some to sprout, sow them broad cast and pretty the future with horror for a succession of accumus thick, and cover them about one inch deep, by talated woes. They see that four of their Congres- king the surface earth with a spade or shovel, our sional districts (the Norfolk, Augusta, Frederick, of trenches wide enough for a man to stand in, as and Greenbrier,) have been carried by heavy ma. the distance of four feet apart through your bed: which trenches serve to stand in to pick the words from the young plants, which must be attended to. as the plants at first are very tender, and would be lost by letting the weeds overron them at first. If the weather is favorable, and the seeds in a proper tion to the eight which they already have-thus state they will be up in a week, and will grow the giving them 15 at least of the 21 members from first season from 12 to 18 inches high; the largest this State.

I send you below, Messrs. Editors, a receipt for tant point that the Whigs have the indisputable making a composition which will render wood en-ascendancy in the Legislature, which will be still tirely incombustible. It is very simply prepared. ascendancy in the Legislature, which will be still farther increased in the spring. The Whigs, at the last spring elections, elected 8 majority of the last spring elections, elected 8 majority of the it applied to the flour underneath stoves would be an

Take a quantity of water, proportioned to the surface of wood you may wish to cover and add to it as much potash as can be dissolved therein.—
When the water will dissolve no more potash, stir into the solution, 1st. a quantity of flour paste of the consistency of common painters' size; 2nd, a sufficient quantity of pure clay to render it of the consistency of cream.

When the clay is well mixed apply the prepara tion as before directed to the wood; it will secure it from the action of both fire and rain. In a most olent fire, wood thus saturated may be carbonated, but will never blaze.

If desirable, a most agreeable color can be given to the preparation by adding a small quantity of red

during the present generation. The honest peo. when the chimney is burning out, will almost in-

Buffalo Commercial Advertiser.

MARION COUNTY, in this State, contains a opulation of 9222 souls. The Marshal ngaged in taking the census, also collected the following items of produce and property in 1839.

10272 10104 \$8084 Bushels of Wheat, Barley, Oats, Rye. Buck wheat, Corn, Pounds of Wool, Wax, Bushels of Potatoes,

Tons of Hay,

Tons of Hemp and Flax,

Pounds of Tobacco,

Popping the Question .- To us gentlemen, ling for them to enjoy the immaginary triumph -- this popping the Question is often no easy matter. We have now the official vote of Vermont, and be- It drives, I verily believe, a bashful man almost this popping the Question is often no easy matter. into hysterics. Many a cold sweat, many a choking in the throat, many a knocking of the knees together, have these poor rascals before they can su minon courage to ask a girl to have thein But it isn't so, egad, with oil... Some do it with easy impudence, so are do it in a set speachsome do it because they can't help it and some never do it at all, but get married as it were by instinct. Only give two lovers fair play, kick of Vermont is 50,792-Whig vote 32,440. Van instinct. Only give two lovers fair play, kick Baren vote 18,018. Abolitionists 319, scattering 15, vour match making aunts to the deuce, and my being understood, even if like old Sir Isaac Newton, they have to make love with their foot. As they get cozier, and cozier they will sit silently gazing into each other's eyes, until at last, when they least expect it, perhaps, the question will pop out like a cork from a champagne bo tle ... It will pop itself. It's all nonsense this lend ing young folks a helping hand-nake my word for it, all they wish is to be left alone,... and it the fraction. This, it must be acknowledged, is there be any confounded youngsters about let close work enough, and leaves a large amount of them be put to bed, or drowned, it don't matter fig which; if lovers have no tongues, hav'nt they

eyes, egad? and where's the simpleton that can' tell whether a girl laves him without a word on her part? No one adores modesty more then I do. but the most delicate angel of them all won't disguise her little heart when you're alone with her. A blush ... a sigh. -a studied avoidance of you Texas Filling Ur .- A letter in the Galves- in company, and a low thilling, trembling of the voice at times; when no one else is by, tell more than the smiles of a thousand coquettes. Ah there were one thousand and sixty six arrivals at you need nt, Amy, shake your heal-you'll no doubt be seen enough-but if you fall in love,

Society of Women .- No society is more prof table, because none more refining and provocative of virtue, than that of refined and sensible women God enshrined peculiar goodness in the form of wo man, that her beauty might win; her gentle voice in vite, and the desire of her favor persuade men's ster ner souls to leave the paths of sinful strife, for the wave of pleasantness and peace. But when woman falls from her beloved eminence, and rational enjoy ments, into the vain coquette, and flattered idolates of idle fashion, she is unworthy of an honorable

man's love, or a sensible man's admiration. Beauty is then at best, -'A pretty plaything,

Dear deceit.'-

We honor the chivalrous deference which is paid in our land to woman. It proves that our men know how to respect virue and pure affection, and our women are worthy of such respect. Yet women should be something nore than mere women to win u- to their society. To be our companions, they should be fitted to be our friends to rule our hearts. they should be deserving the approbation of our not more, is rather the fault of our sex, than their own; and despite of all the unmanly scandals that have been thrown upon them in prose or verse, they would rather share in the rational conversation of men of sense, than listen to the compliments of fools, and a man dishonors them, as well as disgraces him soif, when he seeks their circle for past-time, and

[Merch. Magazine.

No. 40.

Missouri Legis lature.

To regulate the Currency, and to prevent the circulation of small notes and all depreciated paper money within the State of Missouri, and to con pel corporations to observe their charters.

Sec. 1 Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Missours, as follows: No person shall pass, or receive, any bank note, or paper currency of any ination than five dollars from and after the first day of April, in the year 1841, nor after the first day of March 1842, of a less denomination than Sec. 2. No bank note or other paper currency of

intermediate de commations between five dollars and ten dollars, and between ten dollars and twenty dollars, shall be passed or offered to be passed by any person within this State, from and after the first day of April 1941. Sec. 3. No person shall pass, or shall receive any

bank note or paper currency payable after date. commonly called post notes, within the limits of this State after the first day of April, in the year

Sec. 4. No person shall pass, or receive any bank note or paper currency, issued by any bank generally reputed and believed to be in a state of suspen after the first day of April 1841.

bank note or paper currency, purporting to be is sued by the President, Directors and company of the Bank of the United States after the first day of

April 1841. Sec. 6. No corporation, or any officer or director thereof, shall pass, or offer to pass within the limits of this State, any bank note or poper currency of any denomination whatever after the first day of April 1841, and which shall be issued beyond the limits of this State, which shall not be equivalent to gold and silver in every part of this State, and as such convertible into specie, without delay or discount whatever; but such corporations may recoive such paper in payment of existing debts un-til the first day of April 1842, and no longer.

Sec. 7. The Bank of Missouri, and every cor porarion within the limits of this State, shall be and the same hereby are prohibited from having any dealings or transactions with any bank what ever, which shall not resume specie payments in the month of January 1841, or which shall thereafbank or corporations receive the paper of any such suspended institutions except in payment of existing debts until until the first day of March 1842.

Sec. 8. No corporations within the limits of this State, except the Bank of Missouri and it-branches, shall exercise any banking privileges whatever, either by receiving money on deposite, or by discounting notes, or by lending money, or by collecting notes or drafts, or by boying or bills of exchange, and all clauses in their charters, supposed to confer such privileges on any such corporation, are hereby declared to be contrary to the constitution of this State, and against its feeling and interest, and are hereby declared to be null and void; nor shall any such corporation use any cur-rency which shall not be bankable in the State

Sec. 9 No individual, or individuals, nor any corporation within the limits of this State, shall become the agent, or branch or partner of any bank within this State, or of any Territory, or of the District of Columbia, or of any foreign state. after the first day of Murch in the year 1841, nor which may have become such agent or nartner contime to be so after the said first day of April 1-41. 2357

Sec. 10. Every officer and director of the Bank of Missouri and its branches, and of every corporporation within this State who shall violate this et, or violate the charter under which he acts. shall immediately forfeit his place by so doing, and shall not be eligible thereafter to any place in the said institution to which he had belonged; and every person bereafter appointed, or re-appointed director or officer in said bank or any corporation within this State, before commencing the duties of his place shall take and file an oath, and leave the Treasury in debt to the Bank. Of course, cause an entry thereof to be made upon the books of the institution, declaring that he had not to the best of his knowledge and belief ever wilfully or knowingly violated this act, or the charter of the institution under which he is going to act.

Sec. 11. No money broker or exchange dealer, county court of the county in which such business he shall be authorized to take some secondary evi-is to be transacted, for that purpose. The tax on dence of such payment. said license shall be one thousand dollars annually. and shall be paid to the collectors of the revenue collector of said tax. An occasional buying and selling bills of exchange shall not constitute a broker or exchange dealer within the meaning of this

Sec. 12. Every person and every corporation that shall pass, or offer to pass, or receive or offer to contents of such note or paper currency, and ten per cent damages on the amount thereof; and the before any tribunal having jurisdiction of the amount, on notice and motion; and he may call in the Treasury, upon the opposite party to testify on oath, in re-

Sec. 13. Any agent or broker, or exchange dealer, for violating any provision of this act, shall be of expenditure, conformed to the charges made indicted and fined not less than two thousand doi- against the Treasurer in the Auditor's office.

WILLIAM M. CAMPBELL.

Sec. 14. In case of violations of this set by in

corporated bodies, the President, Directors, and cashier of said hodies, or any one of them, shall be liable, as in case of violations by private indi-

Sec. 15. All persons exercising any trade, profession or calling, or following any business or oc-cupation by virtue of a license under the laws of this State, shall sign a declaration that they have not knowingly violated the provisions of the act entitled "an act to regulate the currency of the State of Missouri, to prevent the circulation of small ristes and all depreciated paper money within the State of Missouri, and to compel corporations to observe their charters;" and no license shall be granted or renewed after the first day of March. ighteen hundred and forty, without such declaration; and the said license shall be spso facto for-feited by any violation of this act; and the person so offending shall be immediately liable to all the penalties of following their business without a

Sec. 16. Every person holding an office, either Sec. 16. Every person holding an office, either civil or military, under the laws of this State, who shall knowingly or willingly violate any of the provisions of this act, shall be deemed guilty of a violation; of law, and on conviction thereof shall be removed, discharged, or dismissed from office; and all sheriffs, justices of the peace, constables, deputy sheriffs, and deputy constables shall, on re-ap-pointment or re-election, sign and file a declaration in the county court, that they have not knowingly and wilfully violated this act, and shall not commence the duties of their office until such de-

claration is made and filed. Sec. 17. The several circuit attorneys, and all they should be deserving the approbation of our grand jornes, shall present every violation of this minds. There are many such, and that there are act of which they have knowledge or probable in-

formation.
Sec. 18. The judges of the several circuit courts shall give this act in charge to all grand juries, and shall have it read to them. Sec. 19. This act shall take effect on the first day

of eighteen hundred and forty; and shall be published times weekly in each newspaper published in this State, immediately af-

REPORT

Of the Joint Committee to settle with the Auditor and Treasurer.

TO THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

OF THE STATE OF MISSOURY:

The joint committee of the Senate and House of Representatives, appointed by the Governor to make settlement with the Auditor and Treasurer, report that they met at the sent of government and made a careful examination of the books and vouchers in the offices of the Auditor and Treaturer, and now respectfully submit the following as the result of their examination: On the first day of October, 1838, there was a

balance in the Treasury of \$53,468 12, including the sum of \$1,200 00, which last amount was in the Bank of the State of Mi-souri, and erroncously placed to the credit of the State.

The amount of the receipts of the Treasury. ring the two fiscal years ending on the 20th day Suptember, A. D., 1840, was 8634,293 84, such, with the balance in the Treasury on the first October, A. D., 1839, amounts to 8688,394 98.

Warrants were drawn on the Treasury, during those two fiscal years, amounting to \$623,170 79. The warrants redeemed by the Treasurer during he last two fiscal years, amount to \$622,959 79; eputed and believed to be in a state of suspending believed to the Treasurer on the first or non-payment of its liabilities in specie. of October, A. D., 1840, was 65,435 74; and there fier the first day of April 1841.

Sec. 5. No person shall pass, or receive, any salk note or paper currency, purporting to be is to the first of October last.

The above balance on the first of October last. consisted of the following items :

1st. Cosh on hand, \$10.671 40

2d. Wolf scalps, 7,629 00 -018,300 40 3d. An unsettled account with the Bank of the

inte of Missouri.

From the first of October, until the 13th of Nober, A. D., 1840, there were received into the Treasry the following amounts: \$1,027 80

141 00 8 1,169 83 Which sum added to the former 65,435 74

balance of Amounts to the sum of \$66,604 60 The disbursements from the first day of October till the 13th of

6.750 92 vember, 1540, amount to Leaving the balance charged to the Treavurer, \$59,853 69
Said balance consists of the following items:

1st. Money, 2d. Wolf scalps, 7.770 00 Bd. The unsettled account with the Eank.

The committee have not had the means of ascertaining what the octual state of the accounts is be-ween the Treasurer and the Bank, because the Bank has rendered to the Auditor no full and reg-ular statement of its account to a later date than April. A. D., 1840; and also, because the Eank has arnished the Auditor with no vouchers to show that it has paid the interest on the State bonds as t became due, out of the State stock dividends.

The officers of the Bank have reported that, in addition to the dividends on the State stock, which by law are required to be vested in the sinking fund, there has accrued in dividends on said stock, the sum of \$52,860 fig. This sum ought, under the law, to be applied by the Bank to the payment of the interest upon the State bands; and the pre-somption is, that it has been so sopplied, but we have seen no vourher for such payment. In conw the Auditor upon the Treasurer for that amount, and the whole amount still stands charged to the Treasurer. The committee cannot undertake to render any statement of the accounts between the Freasurer and Bank, but it is manifest from the books and papers in the offices of the Auditor and Treasurer, that if the Bank has paid the interest smoont to which the Bank would be entitled. would more than absorb the above balance, and the balance above reported as in the Treasury, is

It may be necessary for the Legislature to determine what voucher the Auditor shall require in order to authorize him to issue a warrant for the amount of the payments of interest on the State shall carry on his business after the first day of bonds; whether he shall require the actual surren-March, 1841, without a license from the clerk of the der of the coupons taken in by the Bank, or whether

Without some legislative act, the Auditor cannot issue his warrant in favor of the Bank, unless for the use of the State. The license shall be the Bank produce the best evidence of such paygranted on the presentation of the receipt from the ment, which would be the surrander of the couons taken in. By the quarterly exhibit of the Bank, in September last, it states as one of its re-\$10,279 92. Although the committee have not the means of ascertaining the exact state of the accounts between the Treasury and the Bank, and do receive, any bank note or paper currency, contrary not consider that a part of their duty, still they to the provisions of this act, shall be liable for the bave made sufficient examination to ascertain that there was a balance due from the Treasury to the Bank on the 13th of November last, and that if the erson to whom it is passed may recover the same Bank debt had been properly settled at that time, there would then have been no money whatever left

In the examination of the offices of the Auditor gard to the matter; and in case of his refusal may and Treasurer, the committee found that the engiven in evidence on any indictment for the same several heads of receipt and appropriation, corresponded with each other, and that the warrants re-deemed by the Treasurer, under the various heads

JOHN B. PHELIS.